

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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NEW ORDER CONTROLS DELIVERIES OF CANNED FOODS

Distribution of Civilian Supply of Specified Fruits, Vegetables and Juices Is Now Governed by Prescribed Quotas

Restrictions are placed on canners' deliveries to their civilian trade of more than 60 specified canned fruits, vegetables, and juices under the terms of Order M-237, issued September 26, by the War Production Board. The new order supplements Order M-86-a, which reserved certain percentages of canned foods for military use. The remaining—or civilian supply—along with many other canned foods, is now controlled by Order M-237, which establishes three periods for deliveries of the controlled commodities.

In the period up to November 30 each canner may deliver 35 per cent of his 1942-43 season supply of restricted canned foods available to civilians. Between December 1 and March 31, 1943, he may deliver another 35 per cent of his total. On or after April 1, he may deliver the remaining 30 per cent.

Civilian deliveries already made in excess of 35 per cent before September 26 are not to be considered in violation of M-237. However, according to the order, if they exceed the 35 per cent quota for the present period, the excess must be charged against the delivery date for the next period, beginning December 1, 1942.

The M-237 restrictions apply to the total amount of the commodities specified by weight, packed either in metal or glass. No restrictions are placed on jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, pickles, relishes, soups, and foods packed for infants and invalids.

In the interest of transportation conservation, any person may ship a carload during a quota period, even though his permitted delivery quota is less than a carload lot. The excess amount must be charged against the shippers' quota for the next quota period. Such deliveries apply only to single car railroad shipments.

Canners and distributors of the canned foods restricted by Order M-237 are required to file detailed monthly reports on the shipments.

In the press release accompanying the text of the order, WPB stated that the purpose of Order M-237 was "to spread the supply more equitably among wholesale and retail distributors, and also to provide more even distribution to consumers in all parts of the country."

"The pack of fruits, vegetables, and juices in 1942-43 marketing year is estimated to be approximately 273 million cases, an all-time high, and reflecting a large increase in the production of agricultural truck crops for processing. This compares with a total pack of 250 million cases in the 1941-42 marketing year, and an annual average of about 200 million cases in the five years, 1936-40.

"Of the estimated 273 million cases to be packed in 1942-43, approximately 73 million cases or one-third will be set aside for the armed forces and for Lend-lease. This will leave about 200 million cases, or 73 per cent for civilians and about one and one-half cases (36 cans) per person."

Full text of Order M-237 is as follows:

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the available supply of canned fruits and vegetables for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 1084.15 Conservation Order M-237

(a) Definitions.

For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Canner" shall mean any person engaged in the business of canning foods in hermetically sealed metal or glass containers and sterilizing the same by the use of heat.

(2) "Civilian pack" shall mean the total amount by weight of all grades of all restricted canned foods in any one of

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BULLETIN ISSUED ON OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS IN PROCESSING OF FOOD

Lists Occupations to Which Consideration Will Be Given in Individual Cases

In an occupational bulletin issued on September 16 to the State Administrators for the draft, the Selective Service System furnishes a more definite basis for the consideration of individual registrants who are employed in the food processing industries. The bulletin states:

1. The War Manpower Commission has certified that Food Processing is an activity essential to the support of the war effort.

2. This bulletin covers the following essential activities as listed in the amendment to Local Board Release No. 115:

(a) *Food Processing:* Fishing, meat-packing and slaughtering, production of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, canned and cured fish, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, canned soups, fruit and vegetable juices, flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, baking powder, rice, bread and other bakery products, sugar, leavening compounds, corn syrup and edible fats and oils.

3. The following list of occupations in food processing are occupations requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualification, or skill to perform the duties involved. It is the purpose of this list to set forth the important occupations in food processing which must be filled by persons capable

of performing the duties involved, in order that the activity may maintain efficient production. This list is confined to those occupations which require six months or more of training and preparation.

4. In classifying registrants employed in these activities, consideration should be given to the following:

- (a) The training, qualification, or skill required for the proper discharge of the duties involved in his occupation;
- (b) The training, qualification, or skill of the registrant to engage in his occupation; and
- (c) The availability of persons with his qualifications or skill, or who can be trained to his qualification, to replace the registrant and the time in which such replacement can be made.

CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS—FOOD PROCESSING

Accountant, cost
Acid Neutralizer, corn products
Bacteriologist
Baker (all around)
Blacksmith (all around)
Blender, flour
Butcher (all around)
Captain (fishing vessel)
Carpenter (all around)
Cheese maker
Chemist
Churn and milk man
Condenser operator, milk
Cook, meat packing and food processing
Cooper (all around)
Converter man, corn products
Coopersmith
Corn-oil extractor
Culture man, cheese
Diesel engine operator, stationary
Draw-off man
Drier operator, dairy
Egg-drying supervisor
Electrician (all around)
Engineer, chief marine
Engineer, professional and technical
Evaporator operator, canning
Fish culturist
Fish inspector
Flake miller, cereals
Foreman, food processing (This title covers foremen who are actually engaged in supervisory duties in connection with the manufacture, dehydration or other processing of food products; must exercise independent judgment and assume extensive responsibility for product or equipment. It does not include straw bosses or laboring gang foremen.)
Formula maker
Kosher cutter
Lard maker
Lard refiner
Machinist (all around)
Manager, employment and personnel
Manager or superintendent, production, food processing
Mash man, yeast
Mechanic, automotive
Mechanic, maintenance
Mechanic, refrigerating
Mill operator, grains and cereals
Millwright
Pasteurizer

Pipe fitter
Refractometer operator
Roll tender
Smutter, grain and feed
Standardizer (cheese)
Stationary engineer
Tub tester, canned fruits and vegetables
Vatman, dairy
Wheat runner

The fact that canners may have in their employ persons who are engaged in these occupations does not mean that they will be automatically deferred from service; instead it simply means that they will be subject to careful consideration for deferment, decision as to which will be based upon all the facts in the individual registrant's case. The bulletin does not alter existing procedure. The individual canner is privileged to ask deferment of a registrant and to present to the local board the facts justifying such request.

The degree to which the canner may be of real and effective assistance to the country in maintaining his war effort will depend largely upon the canner's limiting his requests for deferment of employees to those absolutely essential to maintenance of his operations, and for which trained and skilled replacements are not immediately available, and to his establishing a feeling of confidence by the draft board in the good faith of the canner in making the requests. In other words, to make broad and indiscriminate requests will defeat the purpose of the bulletin, and, in the end, tend to make the individual canner's position more difficult.

Wickard Announces New Meat Rationing Moves

Through its chairman, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, the Foods Requirements Committee of the War Production Board on September 24 announced two steps implementing the wartime meat program established earlier this month, and reported in the INFORMATION LETTERS for September 5 and September 19.

To make certain of sufficient meat for Army, Navy, and Lend-lease uses, the Committee set up a policy of limiting total packer deliveries of meat into civilian consumption, and placed the limit for such deliveries during the final quarter of 1942 at the following percentages of total packer-deliveries during the final quarter of 1941: Beef and veal, 80 per cent; lamb and mutton, 95 per cent; pork, 75 per cent.

To provide for fair sharing of this meat supply, the Committee asked civilians voluntarily to hold consumption at 2½ pounds per person per week.

Limitation orders effectuating the policy on restricted civilian meat deliveries by packers will be drafted and issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Secretary Wickard pointed out that, statistically, the limitation figures for the last three months of 1942 indicate an over-all reduction of 21 per cent below the amount of beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton available in the last quarter of 1941. However, in actual operation, the order may not result in so great a cut, since adjustments will be made when necessary to allow for changes during the past year in the pattern of distribution, and the wartime food requirements of different areas.

SUGAR REPLACEMENT IS LIBERALIZED

Packer Declared Eligible Even Though Delivery Is Made By Intermediate Contractor

On September 23, canners and other manufacturers who use sugar in finished products delivered to the Army or Navy, became eligible to apply for replacement of the sugar they used, even though actual delivery of the goods is made by an intermediate contractor. This is accomplished by Amendment No. 12 to Rationing Order No. 3. Last week's LETTER reported the issuance of Amendment No. 11 which permitted replacement of sugar used in goods furnished to Army posts.

Amendment No. 12 changes the former provision that only those who deliver directly to the Army or Navy are entitled to replacement. It permits as many as two intervening contractors. The amendment applies only to products manufactured after April 28, 1942, and delivered to the Army or the Navy on or after July 1, 1942.

Other conditions to qualify for replenishment under the new provision are:

1. That the products delivered are made under contract between the packer and a person who either delivers them directly to the Army or Navy or to another person who in turn delivers them to the Army or Navy;
2. That they are made in accordance with specifications under a contract between the person who makes the final delivery and the Army or Navy;
3. That they are not further processed, except for packaging, after they leave the hands of the manufacturer applying for replenishment.

The section containing this authorization, which has been added to Rationing Order No. 3, follows.

§1407.185 *Products containing sugar manufactured for delivery to Army or Navy.* (a) A registering unit which, subsequent to April 28, 1942, manufactured products delivered by another person on or after July 1, 1942, to the Army or Navy of the United States may obtain certificates in weight value equal to the amount of sugar used by it in such products: *Provided, That:* (1) it manufactured such products pursuant to a contract between it and the person who delivered such products to the Army or Navy or between it and a person who delivered such products to the person who delivered them to the Army or Navy; (2) such products were manufactured in accordance with specifications prescribed by a contract between the person who delivered such products to the Army or Navy and the Army or Navy; and (3) such products were not further processed, except for packaging, after delivery by the registering unit. (b) Application shall be made by the registering unit to the Board on OPA Form No. R-315 (Special Purpose Application). It shall establish compliance with the requirements of paragraph (a) and include such other information as the Board may require.

Walter Graefe Leaves OPA Price Division

Service of Walter L. Graefe of the Pomona Products Company, Griffin, Ga., as consultant with the Price Division, Food and Food Products Section, Office of Price Administration, was officially terminated early in September. Mr. Graefe was appointed to the position in March and served actively until July.

Limitation Placed on Sugar for Condensed Milk

New rules for use of sugar in making condensed milk, designed to conserve sugar by encouraging the processing of the milk into other essential foods not requiring use of this rationed commodity, were announced today by the Office of Price Administration.

The milk processors, under the new plan, will be allotted sugar for the condensing of milk only if the milk so processed cannot be preserved by manufacture into other essential food products such as butter, cheese and milk powder, all vitally needed for our military forces and Lend-lease shipments.

Condensed milk manufactured for packaging in one-gallon, or smaller containers is not affected by the new rules, which apply only to so-called "bulk packaging."

The milk processors heretofore have been allotted sugar for condensed milk to the extent of 70 per cent of last year's use. Extra allotments were made as needed to prevent surplus milk from going to waste.

In view of the abundant supply of evaporated milk on hand, capacity for producing evaporated milk will not make an applicant ineligible to receive sugar for bulk condensed milk under the new arrangement.

The amendment, No. 14 to Ration Order No. 3, becomes effective November 1, 1942.

SUBSTITUTE PARITY PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR LIST OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Comparable Base Found For Beets, Lima Beans, Citrus, Grapes and Soybeans

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard on September 23 announced comparable prices for 17 agricultural commodities under Section 3(b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. A revised parity price for lemons also was announced. These prices were determined as a result of the hearing on comparable prices which the Department conducted at St. Louis, Missouri, August 24 to 28, and the accompanying investigation carried on within the Department.

With respect to each of the commodities concerned, the Secretary found that the production and consumption of the commodities had so changed since the base period which should be used in calculating a parity price for the commodity as to result in a price out of line with the parity prices for the basic commodities—corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts—and that a comparable price should be determined. For each commodity for which such a price was determined, a comparable base price also was calculated and announced in order that the comparable price of the commodity could easily be kept current. Comparable prices as of August 15 and comparable base prices which can be used in calculating comparable prices from month to month in the future are shown in the table on the next page.

The data and calculations shown in the table are based upon simple or unweighted averages of monthly prices for soybeans and peanuts for oil and upon weighted season averages for all of the other commodities included. For soybeans, peanuts for oil, and dry field peas, the prices are stated in

Comparable prices announced under Section 3(b) of Price Control Act, revised parity prices for lemons, previous parity or comparable prices, and season average prices received by producers, 1941-42

Commodity	Unit	Comparable price	Previous parity price,	Average price received, season	Comparable base price ^a	
		August 15, 1942	August 15, 1942	1941-43	Base price	Parity index
			Cents or dollars per unit			Years
Soybeans.....	bu.	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.96	1910-14
Peanuts for oil.....	lb.	3.57¢	3.50¢	4.00¢	2.35¢	1910-14
Dry field peas.....	cwt.	\$ 3.18	\$ 3.15	\$ 3.32	\$ 2.00	1910-14
Oranges:						
All oranges.....	box	\$ 1.72	none	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.81	1910-29
For fresh use ^c	box	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.30	\$ 1.40	.....	.....
For processing ^c	box	\$.96	\$.29	\$.79	.....	.....
Grapefruit:						
All grapefruit.....	box	\$ 0.77	none	\$.63	\$ 0.81	1910-29
For fresh use ^c	box	\$.85	\$ 1.07	\$.73	.....	.....
For processing ^c	box	\$.07	\$.50	\$.49	.....	.....
Lemons:						
All lemons ^f	box	\$ 1.92	none	\$ 1.82	\$ 2.02	1910-29
For fresh use ^c	box	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.04	\$ 2.00	.....	.....
For processing ^c	box	\$.50	\$.16	\$.44	.....	.....
Grapes, excluding raisins.....	ton	\$32.67	\$36.26	\$24.98	\$34.60	1910-29
Wine and brandy (Calif) ^h	ton	\$25.64	none	\$19.88	.....	.....
All other ^h	ton	\$42.07	none	\$32.72	.....	.....
Lima beans, processing.....	ton	\$93.10	none	\$70.31	\$61.25	1910-14
Beets for processing.....	ton	\$16.81	none	\$12.71	\$10.73	1910-14

^a Comparable prices are calculated by multiplying the comparable base prices by the appropriate parity index which was 152, basis 1910-14, and 95, basis 1919-29, as of August 15, 1942. ^b Comparable prices as determined under Section 4(a) of Public No. 147, or the so-called "Steagall Amendment," and announced on January 16, 1942. ^c Differentials based on relative or percentage differences between actual prices, seasons 1940 and 1941. The differential is 106 per cent of the average for oranges for fresh use and 56 per cent for processed fruit. It is suggested that State differentials should be calculated on the basis of absolute differences between season average prices received in each State for fresh and processed fruit, seasons 1940 and 1941. ^d Estimated season average equivalent of current or previously calculated parities which are based upon unweighted averages of monthly prices for the period August, 1919 through July, 1929. ^e Differentials based on absolute differences between actual prices, seasons 1938-1941. The differential is a premium of 8 cents a box for grapefruit for fresh use and a discount of 10 cents a box for processed fruit. It also is suggested that State differentials should be calculated on the basis of absolute differences between season average prices received for fresh and processed fruit, seasons 1938-1941. ^f Revised parity price for all lemons calculated on basis of season average prices 1919-1928. ^g Differentials based on relative or percentage differences between actual prices, seasons 1940-1941. The differential is 128 per cent for lemons for fresh use and 26 per cent for processed fruit. It is suggested that differentials as between States should be calculated on the basis of absolute differences between average prices for fresh and for processed fruit, seasons 1940-1941. ^h Differentials based on relative or percentage differences between actual prices, seasons 1937 and 1938-1941. The differential is 78 per cent for grapes crushed for wine and brandy in California and 128 per cent for all other grapes except raisins dried.

terms of average prices received by farmers in the local market; the orange, grapefruit, and lemon prices are in terms of equivalent per unit "on tree" returns; while some of the other prices are in terms of average prices at first delivery point. Comparable prices can be calculated from time to time by multiplying the comparable base prices shown in the sixth column by the appropriate parity index. The index of prices paid, interest, and taxes, basis 1910-14, was 152 as of August 15, 1942, while the index of prices paid, basis 1919-1929, was 95 as of August 15, 1942.

Comparable prices are in effect substitute parity prices, and the determinations announced by Secretary Wickard were made under the authority contained in Section 3(b) of the Price Control Act which provides that:

For the purposes of this Act, parity prices shall be determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture as authorized by law. In the case of any agricultural commodity other than the basic crops, corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, the Secretary shall determine and publish a comparable price whenever he finds after investigation and public hearing, that the production and consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities.

The Price Control Act provides that comparable prices shall be considered and used in the same manner as parity prices and shall be so determined as to give the producers of the commodities concerned a price comparable with the parity prices of the basic crops specified. Attention is called to the fact that parity prices are defined in terms of a relationship or exchange ratio between prices received and prices or rates paid by farmers and are not necessarily equal to

costs of production for specific commodities or prices which will result in maintaining or otherwise affecting any given acreage or production.

Comparable prices for three commodities—dry field peas, soybeans, and peanuts for oil—were announced under Section 4(a) of Public 147 on January 16, 1942. The definition of comparable prices under the Price Control Act is almost identical with the definition under this legislation, and all of the comparable prices determined under Section 3(b) were calculated by the same general method as was used in calculating the comparable prices announced on January 16.

That is, the percent which the prices of the basic commodities averaged of their parity prices in a specific period was calculated and comparable prices for the several commodities in question were then so determined that the actual prices for these commodities averaged the same percent of their comparable level as the prices of the basic commodities averaged of their parity level during the specified period. For example, during the 60 months, August, 1934, through July, 1939, prices of the basic commodities averaged 79 per cent of parity and the comparable prices for soybeans were so determined that the actual prices received for soybeans also averaged 79 per cent of the comparable level during the same 60-month period.

The comparisons between actual prices for the several commodities and parity prices for the basic commodities were all made in terms of one of three periods: August, 1934, through July, 1939; August, 1936, through July, 1941; or August, 1933, through July, 1941. The comparisons for soybeans, peanuts for oil, dry field peas, spearmint and peppermint oil, avocados, lima beans for processing, and beets for

processing are based upon prices for the crop years 1934 through 1938; the comparisons for grapes, except raisins, tung nuts, and dates, are based upon prices for the crop years 1936 through 1940; and the comparisons for oranges, grapefruit, almonds, filberts, and pecans, seedlings and improved, are based upon prices for the crop years 1933 through 1940.

In determining which period should be used, consideration was given to the economic factors surrounding each commodity and the several arguments set forth at the hearing or afterwards submitted for the record. In general, an effort was made to select a period in which the effect of the current world conflict had not materially affected prices for the commodities, and which also seemed to offer a reasonably fair basis for establishing a comparable price in terms of normal conditions which may be expected to prevail.

In addition to the 17 commodities for which comparable prices were announced, the question as to whether comparable prices should be determined also was considered at the St. Louis hearing for lemons, walnuts, boysenberries, youngberries, and minor vegetables for processing such as carrots, squash, pumpkin, okra, parsnips, turnips, and rhubarb.

In the case of lemons, a comparable price was not determined, but a revised parity price for lemons was calculated, based on the season average price for all lemons for the crop years 1919 thru 1928. In addition, differentials for lemons for fresh use and lemons for processing were also determined. In the case of limes and walnuts, the data and evidence obtained were not conclusive with respect to whether conditions of production and consumption had changed enough to substantially affect prices, and as a result comparable prices were not determined at this time. In the case of boysenberries, youngberries, and the minor vegetables for processing, adequate data upon which a comparable price could be based are not currently available, and as a result no determination is announced.

OPA Warns Of Denial Of Fuel Oil Rations

Complete denial of rations of fuel oil for heating commercial and industrial establishments which possess the facilities to convert their furnaces to coal, has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The statement said that a large proportion of buildings, all heavy users of fuel oil, including office buildings and manufacturing plants, have furnaces that can be easily converted to coal.

The Government has cleared the way for conversions and arrangements have been made for priorities on materials and the manufacture of lugs, shaker bats, grates and ashpit doors.

OPA said that commercial, industrial and institutional establishments will be required to report on the convertibility of their oil furnaces when they register for rations of fuel oil. Rationing boards, it was pointed out, will have the benefit of advice from heating experts in determining if such establishments should be denied rations.

In no event will any establishment be eligible for a fuel oil ration if a new oil burner or equipment converting the furnace from other fuels to fuel oil has been installed since June 1, 1942.

HOUSE PASSES PRICE-WAGE LEGISLATION

Measure Requires Inclusion of All Farm Labor Costs In Figuring Parity

Disregarding the President's expressed opposition to any change in the manner of determining parity prices for agricultural commodities, the House of Representatives, on September 23, passed, by a vote of 284 to 96, its price and wage control bill with such an amendment. The amendment, supported by 205 votes, would require the inclusion of all farm labor costs in figuring parity prices.

In its approach to industrial wage and agricultural price control, the House bill is similar to the measure reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on September 19 and currently the subject of debate in the Senate. Both bills direct the President to stabilize prices, wages and salaries, with the Senate proposal stating that this action is to be taken in a general order issued before November 1.

The agricultural price sections of the two bills, although stated in somewhat different language, provide that no maximum price shall be established that will not reflect to the producers either the parity price of the commodity or the highest price received for the commodity during the period January 1 to September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. As noted above, the House bill, as passed, requires that computations of parity include all farm labor costs. At the time this was written amendments to include farm labor costs in the Senate bill were pending before the Senate. Provisions are contained in both bills designed to remove freak high prices from being considered as the highest price factor.

Protection against processors of agricultural commodities being further squeezed by increases in raw product costs was written into the House bill and an amendment of this nature has been adopted by the Senate. This protection, as passed by the House, states that in "fixing of maximum prices on products resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, a fair and reasonable margin shall be allowed for such processing".

Further agricultural sections of the two measures would increase the Commodity Credit Corporation's loan rate to 90 per cent of parity with respect to both basic and non-basic commodities.

In dealing with the stabilization of wages, the House bill states that no action is to be taken that would reduce wages or salaries below the highest paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942, nor is any action to be taken with respect to wages or salaries "which have not reached a 15 per centum increased cost of living level above the wages or salaries paid on January 1, 1941". The House bill also would prohibit any employer of eight or more employees from granting any wage or salary increases without the approval of the President.

The wage sections of the bill being debated by the Senate, however, limit wages and salaries to the highest paid during the period January 1 to September 15, 1942. Wages, salaries, or prices that represent "gross inequities" under the provisions of either bill might be corrected by the President. In each of the bills the President is given authority to issue regulations to carry out the provisions of the measure through such agencies as he may designate.

SPECIFIC DOLLARS AND CENTS CEILINGS FOR DRIED FRUITS ANNOUNCED BY OPA

Apricot, Peach, Pear, Prune, Fig and Raisin Prices Increased at Packer Level

Complete details of the official regulation establishing price ceilings on six important dried fruits by setting specific "dollars and cents" prices at the packer level, were announced September 22 by the Office of Price Administration.

Increased prices at the packer level are made necessary because of higher farm material and labor costs as compared with the 1941 season.

Dried fruits covered in the new regulation are apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, figs and raisins.

On July 1, coincident with its announcement on canned fruits, OPA initially indicated its prospective action on dried fruits. This was reported in the July 4 INFORMATION LETTER. The plan, amplified August 19 after OPA consultations with the industry, presented the general outline of the proposed regulations, and was published in the August 22 LETTER.

Although no action at wholesale and retail is taken in the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 (Dried Fruits), effective September 26, 1942, OPA quarters reaffirmed the fact that in a separate forthcoming regulation wholesale and retail distributors of dried fruits will be permitted to adjust their ceiling prices.

Price increases in both canned and dried fruits were necessary, it was stated, in order to insure adequate production. This factor is of paramount importance in dried fruits because of the heavy demand by the armed forces and Lend-lease for these commodities.

The following is quoted from the OPA press release which accompanied the text of the new regulation:

Present indications are that such purchases—which under War Production Order M-205 supersede civilian buying—will almost exhaust the entire output of dried apricots, peaches and pears, leaving little, if any, for normal domestic use. Military and Lend-lease purchases of dried prunes may absorb the major portion of that crop. These acquisitions will leave some—although less than the normal amount for civilian use. Although government purchases of raisins will be heavy, the normal civilian supply of this commodity may be available due to diversion of grapes from wine and fresh shipping outlets to raisins.

Of all the dried fruits, figs alone will not be required by the Government in large quantities. As a counterbalancing factor, however, figs will be in unusual demand due to the shortage of other dried fruits and the almost entire cessation of imported fig supplies because of the shipping situation.

The specific packer ceiling prices on dried fruits and raisins set by OPA are predicated on the use of the Department of Agriculture's "support prices" as a base. The "support prices" are the prices announced by the Department as the prices it will pay to growers. These prices are sufficiently high to meet the 110 per cent of parity requirements of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. In each case, such price was adjusted for normal processing loss or gain. Estimated acquisition costs in 1942, including transportation to the packer's plant, were added to the adjusted fruit cost. The estimated 1942 packing and general selling costs were added to this amount. In computing maximum prices for sales to the Government, OPA set somewhat lower ceiling prices by deducting one-half the packer's general selling cost.

Specific "dollars and cents" price ceilings were set for both government and private trade sales on various grades and sizes. On other grades, varieties, sizes and container sizes not named, OPA indicated that maximums shall be set from those listed by adding or subtracting—as the case may be—the same differential in dollars and cents which existed in the packer's price lists or schedules of differentials during the 1941-42 selling season for the 1941 crop. However, if such differential did not remain constant during such period, the differential in effect for the greatest length of time during such period must be used.

Text of the Dried Fruits Price Regulation

Text of the governing sections of Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 (Dried Fruits) follows.

§ 1341.351 *Prohibition against dealing in dried fruits above maximum prices.*

(a) On and after September 22, 1942, regardless of any contract or other obligation, no packer shall sell or deliver any dried fruits at a price higher than the maximum price established pursuant to this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227.

(b) No person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive any dried fruits from a packer at a price higher than the maximum price established pursuant to this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227.

(c) No packer or other person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the foregoing.

§ 1341.352 *Packer's maximum prices for dried fruits.*

(a) The packer's maximum prices f. o. b. factory for dried fruits shall be as follows:

(1) APRICOTS; PACKED IN WOOD BOXES CONTAINING 25 POUNDS

Size	Government sales, per ton			Other sales, per ton		
	Blenheim	North-erns	San Joaquin	Blenheim	North-erns	San Joaquin
Standard.....	\$412.92	\$385.32	\$357.72	\$433.57	\$404.59	\$376.61
Choice.....	431.32	403.72	376.12	452.89	423.90	394.98
Extra choice.....	449.72	422.12	394.52	472.21	443.23	414.25
Fancy.....	468.12	440.52	412.92	491.53	462.55	433.57
Extra fancy.....	486.52	458.92	431.32	510.85	481.87	452.89
Jumbo.....	504.92	477.32	449.72	530.17	501.19	472.21
Slabs.....	412.92	385.32	357.72	433.57	404.59	376.61

(i) Maximum prices for other grades, varieties, sizes and container sizes shall be computed from those listed above by adding or subtracting, as the case may be, the same differential in dollars and cents which existed in the packer's price lists or schedules of differentials during the 1941-1942 selling season for the 1941 crop, or, if such differential did not remain constant during such period, the differential in effect for the greatest length of time during such period.

(2) FIGS; PASTE PACKED IN FIBRE CASES CONTAINING 80 POUNDS

	Cents per pound
Calimyrna paste.....	13½
Adriatic paste.....	12
Natural Kadota paste.....	10½
Unbleached black fig paste.....	8
Bleached black fig paste.....	9
Tray dried Kadotas in sacks.....	10½

(i) Maximum prices for package figs and bulk figs in containers of 25 pounds or less shall be 124 per cent of the price for the same item in the packer's first price list for the 1941 pack. Maximum prices for manufacturing figs and sliced figs shall be computed by the use of a differential from the maximum prices listed above in the same manner as provided herein for apricots.

(3) PEACHES; PACKED IN WOOD CASES CONTAINING 25 POUNDS

	Government sales, per ton	Other sales, per ton
Choice yellow freestones.....	\$326.11	\$342.41

(i) Maximum prices for other grades, varieties, sizes and container sizes of dried yellow freestone peaches shall be computed from the maximum price listed above by the use of a differential in the manner provided above for apricots. Maximum prices for dried clingstone peaches shall be one cent per pound less than the maximum prices for the corresponding sizes and grades of dried yellow freestone peaches. Maximum prices for dried nectarines shall be the same as the maximum prices for the corresponding sizes and grades of dried yellow freestone peaches.

(4) PEARS; PACKED IN WOOD BOXES CONTAINING 25 POUNDS

	Government sales, per ton	Other sales, per ton
Extra choice Lake County.....	\$336.73	\$353.57
Choice Northern.....	307.63	323.01

(i) Maximum prices for other grades, varieties, sizes and container sizes of dried pears shall be computed by the use of a differential from the maximum prices listed above in the same manner as provided herein for apricots.

(5) PRUNES; PACKED IN WOOD BOXES CONTAINING 25 POUNDS

Grade size group	Packed point	Three District per ton		Outside per ton		Northwest per ton	
		Gov't Sales	Other	Gov't Sales	Other	Gov't Sales	Other
15/20.....	20	\$230.51	\$231.54	\$215.56	\$226.34	\$210.61	\$221.14
18/24.....	24	216.55	227.38	211.60	222.18	206.65	216.98
20/30.....	29	210.61	221.14	205.06	215.94	201.70	211.79
30/40.....	39	197.41	207.28	192.56	202.19	189.26	199.72
40/50.....	49	186.74	196.08	181.89	190.98	178.48	186.40
50/60.....	59	176.07	184.87	171.22	179.78	168.68	177.11
60/70.....	69	165.40	173.67	160.55	168.58	158.90	166.85
70/80.....	79	154.73	162.47	149.88	157.37	147.12	154.48
80/90.....	89	144.06	151.26	139.21	146.17	136.34	143.16
90/100.....	99	134.36	141.08	129.51	135.99	125.56	131.84
100/120.....	119	114.96	120.71	110.11	115.61	105.96	111.26

(i) The "packed point" above shows the number of packed prunes per pound in the packs for which the maximum prices are listed above. Maximum prices for other counts within the range of a size grade group, shall be computed by adding \$1.00 per ton for each whole point lower count (larger fruit) than the "packed point." Maximum prices for prunes in other container sizes shall be computed by the use of a differential from the maximum prices listed above in the same manner as provided herein for apricots.

(6) RAISINS; PER TON, PACKED IN FIBER BOXES CONTAINING 25 POUNDS, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED

	Gov't sales	Others
Choice natural Thompson seedless.....	\$146.22	\$153.97
U. & Grade B Choice color golden bleached Thompson seedless.....	169.54	178.02
Fancy sulphur bleached Thompson seedless.....	180.22	195.53
Three crown muscats.....	176.32	185.03
Choice seeded muscats (30 lb. fibre boxes).....	176.22	185.03
Zante currants.....	206.22	216.53
Choice Sultanas.....	141.22	148.28
Zante currants (11 oz. pkg.).....	.0031	.0083
	per pkg.	per pkg.

(i) Maximum prices for other grades, varieties and container sizes of raisins shall be computed by the use of a differential from the maximum prices listed above in the same manner as provided herein for apricots, except that the differential shall be determined during the period of September, October and November, 1941.

(b) Maximum prices per ton may be converted to maximum prices per pound by dividing by 2,000.

(c) Maximum prices per pound for brands, which were nationally advertised in 1941, of the dried fruits in the container sizes specified below, may be computed by adding a premium to the maximum prices per pound computed pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs of this Section, as follows:

Dried fruits	Container sizes	Premium per pound
Prunes.....	1 lb. & 2 lb. cartons.....	¼ cent.
Apricots.....	11 oz. cartons.....	¼ cent.
Peaches.....	11 oz. cartons.....	¼ cent.

(d) If the maximum price for any kind, grade, variety, size or container size of dried fruits cannot be determined under the foregoing paragraphs of this section, the packer's maximum price shall be the maximum price of the most closely competitive packer of the same item.

(e) All maximum prices established herein include brokerage. The seller shall maintain his customary cash and quantity discounts to different classes of purchasers.

(f) Differentials used to compute maximum prices shall be the same amount in dollars and cents for government sales or other sales. In computing maximum prices for government sales, the differential shall be added to or subtracted from maximum prices established for government sales. In computing maximum prices for other sales, the same differential shall be added to or subtracted from the maximum prices established for other sales.

(g) Prices per pound may be adjusted to the nearest 1/8 of a cent.

§ 1341.353 Less than maximum prices.

Lower prices than those established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

§ 1341.354 Adjustment of maximum prices for container changes for government sales.

In the event that any governmental purchasing agency requires dried fruits to be packed in a special container, such agency may make application to the Office of Price Administration for an order under this section fixing the amount, if any, which may be added to the maximum prices established hereunder. Such application shall be in writing and shall state the estimated increase in the cost of packing in such special container. Any order issued under this section permitting such an increase, will apply to all packers required to pack in such special container.

§ 1341.355 Evasion.

The price limitations set forth in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of or relating to dried fruits, alone or in conjunction with any commission, service, transportation or other charge or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

§ 1341.356 Records.

Every packer who makes sales of dried fruits after the effective date of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227, shall (a) preserve for examination by the Office of Price Administration for a period of two years all his existing records which were the basis of computing maximum prices by differentials under the terms of this regulation and (b) make and preserve for the same period all records of the same kind as he customarily kept, relating to the prices.

which he charged for dried fruits sold after the effective date of this regulation.

§ 1341.357 Enforcement.

Persons violating any provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

§ 1341.358 Petitions for amendment.

Persons seeking a modification of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 may file a petition therefor in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.359 Applicability.

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 shall be applicable to the United States, its territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

§ 1341.360 Export sales.

The maximum price at which a person may export dried fruits shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation¹ issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.361 Applicability of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 supersedes the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation with respect to sales or deliveries of dried fruits by packers for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

§ 1341.362 Definitions.

(a) When used in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 the term:

(1) "Persons" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, any other organized group of persons, legal successors, or representatives of any of the foregoing and includes the United States, or any agency thereof, any other Government, or any of its political subdivisions and any agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Packer" means one who grades, cleans, sorts, processes with hot water, steam, chemicals or compressed air, sterilizes, fumigates or prepares for shipping, fruits designated herein as dried fruits, but does not include a grower when he delivers dried fruits to a packer.

(3) "Dried fruits" means the following fruits or portions thereof, from which the major portion of moisture has been removed by natural or artificial drying:

Apricots.
Figs.
Peaches (including nectarines).
Pears.
Prunes.
Raisin variety grapes (raisins).

(4) "1941 pack" of any dried fruits shall be that pack the major portion of which was processed from fruit produced in the calendar year of 1941.

(5) The "most closely competitive packer" means the packer who (i) sells to the same class of buyers; (ii) produces the same or a similar quality range of the dried fruit in question; (iii) has in the past sold the same kind of dried fruit at approximately the same prices as the packer seeking to establish a maximum price; (iv) has used the same general merchandising methods; (v) is located in the same or the nearest growing and packing area.

(6) "Government sales" means sales to the armed forces of the United States or to the Government of the United States or to any agency thereof.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1341.363 Effective date.

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 227 (§§ 1341.351 to 1341.363 inclusive) shall become effective September 22, 1942.

Issued this 22d day of September 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

Increased Pineapple and Maraschino Cherry Costs Allowed in Cocktail and Salad Ceiling

The Office of Price Administration, on September 22, ruled that canners of fruit cocktail and fruit for salad may add the increased cost of pineapple and maraschino cherries in computing their ceiling prices, as well as the increased costs of other ingredients permitted by Maximum Price Regulation No. 185. (Text of this regulation appeared in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 25.)

The amount of the increase which may be added by the canner is the difference between the canner's highest cost for pineapple and maraschino cherries during the first 60 days after beginning of the 1941 pack and the respective present maximum prices of the canner's supplier of these items. Such increases are to be apportioned to each container size in the same manner as increases in the cost of raw agricultural commodities are apportioned.

This latest OPA action was taken in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 185, text of which follows. The amendment is effective September 22.

Subdivision (vi) of § 1341.102 (b) (2) is hereby amended and a new paragraph (b) is added to § 1341.114, as set forth below:

§ 1341.102 Canners maximum prices for canned fruits and canned berries. * * *

(b) * * *

(2) * * *

(vi) In determining and allocating to each container size the increased cost of the raw agricultural commodities used in canning fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, or the fruit and berry juices or nectars made from the fruits or berries listed in paragraph (b) (2) (iii) of this section, the increased cost of each component fruit or berry may be computed as set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this section and the increase apportioned to the various container sizes in the same proportion as the component fruits or berries are used in such container sizes. The increases in the cost of canned pineapple and maraschino cherries used in canning fruit cocktail or fruit for salad may be treated as increases in the cost of raw agricultural commodities. The amount of the increase shall be the difference between the canner's highest cost for canned pineapple and maraschino cherries during the first 60 days after the beginning of the 1941 pack and the respective present maximum prices of the canner's supplier. Such increases shall be apportioned to each container size in the same manner as increases in the cost of raw agricultural commodities are apportioned.

Nutrition Work Allotted To Five Universities

Since the notice regarding the Nutrition Program, which was announced in the August 8 INFORMATION LETTER, grants have been placed with three additional universities to assume divisions of the work.

Under the program as now developed, the University of Arizona will make assays for vitamins A and C, the University of Texas, riboflavin and pantothenic acid, and the University of Wisconsin, thiamin and niacin. The University of Pennsylvania will undertake studies to compare the chemical and microbiological methods in use by the universities which will make the assays with the standard rat feeding tests. This university also will undertake to study storage losses in a limited number of canned foods. The University of Chicago will study changes in vitamin content brought about by cooking procedures, and in doing this will investigate Army mess procedures, as well as those which have been advised for usual cooking practice. In addition, this university will make a special study of the distribution of vitamin factors as between liquid and solids in products such as canned peas. Samples have been shipped to the collaborating universities, and the work is now under way.

In order to reach important decisions with reference to methods to be used and to discuss coordination of the general program, representatives of the collaborating universities have been invited to attend a meeting which will be held in Chicago the early part of October.

Conference Held on National Nutrition Program

Progress of the national nutrition program, and the canning industry's part in it, were discussed in Washington, September 21, when the Canning Industry Committee, represented by Dr. E. J. Cameron, chairman; Dr. F. C. Blanck, James McGowan, Jr., and Miss Isabel Young met with Misses Marjorie Black and Katherine Smith of the Association's Home Economics Division. Joel Berrall, of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, who is executive secretary of the Food Industries Advisory Committee, was present at the conference to outline the business of the last meeting of the central committee and to suggest ways and means by which the canning industry can be helpful in prosecution of the program.

Specifically, Mr. Berrall suggested that answers to the following questions would be helpful to the Advisory Committee:

1. What work is being done to improve the nutrition of canned foods?
2. What is being done in reference to nutrition education among workers in the canning industry?
3. Are there recommendations in reference to the food rules or in regard to the general program?
4. What are the feelings of the group in reference to the effectiveness of the program to date?
5. How many canners are now tied in with the national nutrition program in their advertising?

The Canning Industry Committee will now attempt to answer these questions in preparation for the next meeting of the Food Industries Advisory Committee which it is expected will be held early in October.

PRICE FORMULA FOR PRESERVES, JELLY

OPA Regulation Establishing Ceilings at Packers' Level Recognizes Increased Costs

Complete details of the formula for determining packers' maximum prices for the 1942 pack of fruit preserves, jams and jellies, were announced September 21 by the Office of Price Administration. Necessary adjustments at wholesale and retail will be authorized in a distributors' regulation soon to be issued, it was stated.

The new formula and pricing methods are contained in Maximum Price Regulation No. 226, effective September 26, 1942, for most fruit preserves, jams and jellies and effective October 1, 1942, for apple, boiled cider, crabapple, grape and quince flavors.

As previously announced, the formula for preserves, jams and jellies parallels those for canned vegetables (MPR 152), canned fruits and berries (MPR 185), and frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables (MPR 207). Texts of these orders were published in the INFORMATION LETTERS for May 30, July 25, and August 22, respectively. Price Administrator Leon Henderson explained that the price increases were allowed to meet increased costs—particularly those of the fruit crop—which threatened to wipe out packers' margins.

Text of the governing sections of the new Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 (Fruit preserves, jams, and jellies) follows.

§ 1341.301 Prohibition against dealing in fruit preserves, jams and jellies above maximum prices.

(a) On and after September 26, 1942, regardless of any contract or other obligation, no packer shall sell or deliver any fruit preserves, jams or jellies covered by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 at a price higher than the maximum prices established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226.

(b) No person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive any fruit preserves, jams or jellies from a packer at a price higher than the maximum prices established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226;

(c) No person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of these things.

§ 1341.302 Packer's maximum prices for fruit preserves, jams and jellies.

(a) The packer's maximum price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory for each kind, flavor, brand and container type and size of fruit preserves, jams and jellies covered by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 shall be:

(1) The weighted average price per dozen or other unit f. o. b. factory charged by the packer for the kind, flavor, brand and container type and size during the applicable 1941 base period; plus

(2) 1.4¢ for each pound of finished fruit preserves, jam or jelly in a dozen or other unit of that size container; plus

(3) The difference per dozen or other unit between the weighted average cost delivered at the factory of 1941 fruit purchased or contracted for during and prior to the 1941 base period, adjusted in the case of cold-packed fruit to include six months' storage, and the weighted average cost delivered at the factory of 1942 fruit purchased or contracted for during and prior to the 1942 base period, adjusted in the case of cold-packed fruit to include six months' storage; except as limited in paragraph (b) (7) of this section.

(b) In determining the packer's maximum price:

(1) The "weighted average price" shall be the total gross sales dollars charged for each kind, flavor, brand and container type and size, divided by the number of units of that item sold. All sales made in the regular course of business during the applicable base period of 1941 shall be included, except sales made to the United States.

(2) The "applicable base period" shall be:

(i) The months of June and July for the following flavors: apricot, black raspberry, cherry, currant, guava, pineapple, raspberry and strawberry.

(ii) The months of August and September for the following flavors: blackberry, boysenberry, elderberry, loganberry, peach, plum, tomato and youngberry.

(iii) The months of October and November for the following flavors: apple, boiled cider, crabapple, grape and quince.

(3) In the case of any mixed flavor, the "applicable base period" shall be the base period prescribed in paragraph (b) (2) of this section for the flavor which predominates by weight in the fruit mixture.

(4) The "weighted average cost" shall be the total amount paid for fresh, canned and cold-packed fruit of the flavor being priced divided by the total number of pounds or other unit of that fruit purchased.

(5) "1941 fruit purchased" and "1942 fruit purchased" shall include only fresh fruit or fruit which was canned or cold-packed during the years 1941 and 1942, respectively.

(6) In computing the weighted average cost delivered at the factory of 1942 fruit purchased or contracted for during and prior to the 1942 base period, the packer shall estimate to the best of his ability all fruit costs which he reasonably expects to incur from that time until the end of the base period. However, as to those flavors for which the applicable base period is October and November, the weighted average cost shall be computed as of a date no earlier than September 28, 1942.

(7) In computing the weighted average cost delivered at the factory of 1942 fruit purchased or contracted for during and prior to the 1942 base period, the packer shall exclude from the computation any amounts paid for fruit in excess of the following amounts:

(i) For all canned and cold-packed fruits and berries, the maximum prices which the packer's supplier or suppliers were entitled to charge him under Maximum Price Regulation No. 185 and Maximum Price Regulation No. 207 in the respective sales by which the canned and cold-packed fruits were acquired by the packer.

(ii) For all fresh fruits, but not including guavas, quince or berries, the sum of (a) the weighted average cost delivered at the factory of 1941 fruit purchased or contracted for during and prior to the 1941 base period and (b) the following respective amounts:

Raw agricultural commodity:	Maximum permitted increase (per ton)
Apples.....	To be announced.
Apricots.....	\$28.
Cherries, Red Sour Pitted.....	\$50.
Cherries, Sweet.....	\$56.
Crabapples.....	To be announced.
Grapes.....	\$14.
Peaches (Clingstone).....	\$7.
Peaches (Freestone).....	\$15.
Plums.....	\$2.
Tomatoes.....	\$1.

(iii) For guavas and quince, the market prices delivered at the factory prevailing on the respective dates on which the guavas and quince were contracted for.

(iv) For all fresh berries, the sum of (a) the weighted average cost per pound delivered at the factory of 1941 fruit purchased and contracted for during or prior to the 1941 base period and (b) three cents per pound.

(8) In converting the increased cost of the raw agricultural commodity into increased cost per dozen or other unit for each kind and container type and size, the increase shall be allocated to each kind and container type and size in the same proportion as costs of raw materials in 1941 were allocated.

(c) The maximum price for each kind, flavor, brand and container type and size for a packer who owns more than one factory shall be determined separately for each factory. But if any two or more factories had the same f. o. b. factory prices in 1941 a maximum price may be determined uniformly for that group by using the combined figures of the group in the computations required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. In applying for the specific authorization of a price under paragraph (b) of § 1341.303, application may be made for a uniform maximum price applicable to the whole group.

(d) Any packer who regularly sold a purchaser any item of fruit preserves, jams or jellies on a delivered price basis during the calendar year 1941 shall increase the maximum price for the item, as computed under the preceding paragraphs of this section, by the amount of the freight charge for that item which he added to his f. o. b. factory price during March 1942. The resulting price shall be the packer's maximum delivered price for that purchaser.

§ 1341.303 *Inability to fix maximum prices under § 1341.302.*

(a) If the packer's maximum price for any item cannot be determined under § 1341.302, his maximum price shall be the maximum price of the most closely competitive packer.

(b) If the packer's maximum price for any item cannot be determined under § 1341.302 or under paragraph (a) of this section, the maximum price shall be a price determined after specific authorization from the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., on application setting forth (1) a detailed description of the kind, flavor, brand and container type and size; and (2) a statement of the facts which differentiate it from the most similar item for which he has determined a maximum price, identifying the similar item and stating the maximum price determined for it. When authorization is given, it will be accompanied by instructions for determining the maximum price. Within ten days after the price has been determined, the seller shall report it to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. This price shall be subject to adjustment at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.304 *Less than maximum prices.*

Lower prices than those established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

§ 1341.305 *Customary allowances and discounts.*

The maximum prices established by §§ 1341.302 and 1341.303 shall be reduced to reflect the packer's customary allowances, discounts and other price differentials.

§ 1341.306 *Transfers of business or stock in trade.*

If the business, assets, or stock in trade of any packer are sold or otherwise transferred on or after September 26, 1942, and the transferee carries on the business, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those in which his transferor would have been subject if no transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify those prices shall be the same. The transferor

shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions contained in this Regulation.

§ 1341.307 *Evasion.*

The price limitations set forth in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase or receipt of or relating to fruit preserves, jams and jellies, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity or by way of any commission, service, transportation or other charge or discount, premium or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or otherwise.

§ 1341.308 *Enforcement.*

Any person violating a provision of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226, is subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

§ 1341.309 *Records and reports.*

Every packer who makes sales of any fruit preserves, jams or jellies covered by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226, shall (a) preserve for examination by the Office of Price Administration for a period of two years all his existing records which were the basis for the computations required by § 1341.302; and (b) preserve for the same period all records of the same kind as he has customarily kept, relating to the prices which he charged for fruit preserves, jams or jellies sold on and after September 26, 1942; and (c) file with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., within 10 days after determining his maximum prices for each kind, flavor, brand and container type and size of fruit preserves, jams or jellies, a statement showing (1) his weighted average price and his increase in the cost of the raw agricultural commodity, as determined under § 1341.302, together with the maximum price determined under this regulation and all customary allowances, discounts and differentials, and (2) in those cases in which the maximum price was determined by the maximum price of the most closely competitive packer, the maximum price and the name and address of the packer whose maximum price was adopted; and (d) preserve for a period of two years a true copy of each such statement filed with the Office of Price Administration for examination by any person during ordinary business hours. Any packer who claims that substantial injury would result to him from making any such statement available to any other person, may file a copy of the statement with the nearest Regional, State, District, or Field Office of the Office of Price Administration. The information contained in the statement will not be published or disclosed unless it is determined that the withholding of the information is contrary to the purposes of this regulation.

§ 1341.310 *Petitions for amendment.*

Any person seeking a modification of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1,¹ issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.311 *Applicability.*

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 shall be applicable only to the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 1341.312 *Applicability of the General Maximum Price Regulation.*

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 supersede the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation with respect to sales and deliveries of fruit preserves, jams and jellies for which maximum prices are established by this Regulation, except as provided in § 1341.316 (b).

§ 1341.313 *Export sales.*

The maximum prices at which a person may export fruit preserves, jams and jellies shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation² issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1341.314 *Definitions.*

(a) When used in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 the term:

(1) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, any other organized group of persons, legal successors or representatives of any of the foregoing and includes the United States, any of its agencies, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions and any agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Packer" means a person who preserves and packs any of the products defined in paragraphs (3) and (4) as fruit preserves, jams and jellies.

(3) "Fruit preserves and jams" shall mean any viscous or semi-solid food obtained by concentrating a mixture of fruit and saccharine ingredients in which the fruit ingredient is not less than 45 parts and the saccharine ingredients not more than 55 parts by weight, as defined by the Regulation Fixing and Establishing Definitions and Standards of Identity for Preserves, Jams, issued under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 and printed in the *Federal Register* on September 5, 1940.³

(4) "Fruit jellies" shall mean any semi-solid food of gelatinous consistency obtained by concentrating, by the application of heat, a mixture of fruit juice or diluted or concentrated fruit juice and saccharine ingredients, in which the fruit juice is not less than 45 parts by weight and the saccharine ingredients not more than 55 parts by weight, as defined by the Regulation Fixing and Establishing Definitions and Standards of Identity for Jellies, issued under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 and printed in the *Federal Register* on September 5, 1940.⁴

(5) "The most closely competitive packer" means the packer who:

- (i) Sells to the same class of buyer.
- (ii) Packs the same or similar quality range of the product.
- (iii) Has sold in the past the same kind of fruit preserves, jams or jellies at approximately the same price as the packer establishing a maximum price.
- (iv) Has used the same general merchandising methods, and
- (v) Is located in the same general growing and packing area or, if there is no such packer in the same general growing and packing area, is located in the nearest growing and packing area.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of section 302 of Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used in this Regulation.

¹ 7 F.R. 971, 3663, 6967.

² 7 F.R. 5059.

³ 5 F.R. 3554.

⁴ 5 F.R. 3558.

§ 1341.315 When prices established under § 1341.302 may be charged.

(a) The maximum prices established by § 1341.302 shall not apply to any of the following flavors of fruit preserves, jams and jellies until October 1, 1942; apple, boiled cider, crabapple, grape and quince.

(b) Prior to October 1, 1942, every packer shall sell the flavors listed in paragraph (a) subject to maximum prices computed in conformity with the General Maximum Price Regulation.

§ 1341.316 Effective date.

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 226 (§§ 1341.301 to 1341.316 inclusive) shall become effective September 26, 1942.

Issued this 21st day of September 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

ESTIMATES OF CANNING CROP PROSPECTS

Department of Agriculture Figures Are Based on Conditions Reported September 15

The Department of Agriculture issued, on September 24, reports on truck crops for commercial processing, based upon conditions and prospects as of September 15. Following are data from the reports upon the individual crops.

Sweet Corn

During the first half of September, prospects for the production of sweet corn for canning and freezing showed little change from late August according to USDA. On September 15 a production of 1,332,000 tons was indicated compared with 1,125,000 tons in 1941 and an average of 678,300 tons for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Acrea	Acrea	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	10,200	13,200	42,800	42,200
New Hampshire.....	550	510	2,300	1,600
Vermont.....	1,150	1,340	3,700	3,100
New York.....	24,700	27,300	61,800	65,500
Pennsylvania.....	13,300	15,400	30,600	35,400
Ohio.....	27,900	30,700	58,600	73,700
Indiana.....	61,600	64,100	98,600	160,200
Illinois.....	69,500	70,500	208,500	197,400
Michigan.....	2,600	3,800	2,900	6,100
Wisconsin.....	48,500	60,500	121,200	145,200
Minnesota.....	71,300	82,300	221,000	246,900
Iowa.....	44,400	50,400	97,700	146,200
Nebraska.....	3,700	4,300	6,300	10,800
Delaware.....	1,200	1,800	4,800	4,700
Maryland.....	37,900	43,200	91,000	108,000
Tennessee.....	3,100	3,400	8,700	9,500
Washington.....	5,600	8,900	20,700	31,700
Oregon.....	2,450	3,300	10,500	11,600
Other States.....	10,630	13,290	33,300	32,200
Total.....	440,280	498,110	1,125,000	1,332,000

Tomatoes

On the basis of reports received by the Department from canners and tomato products manufacturers, containing information on the condition of the crop on September 15, a 1942 production of 3,193,900 tons is indicated. This prospective tonnage exceeds the 1941 estimated production of 2,802,500 tons by 14 per cent and is nearly twice the average annual

production of 1,631,800 tons obtained during the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Acrea	Acrea	Tons	Tons
New York.....	18,300	23,700	172,000	189,600
New Jersey.....	33,800	36,100	246,700	205,800
Pennsylvania.....	20,600	28,200	146,300	163,600
Ohio.....	28,800	33,300	216,000	223,100
Indiana.....	94,000	105,800	592,200	529,000
Illinois.....	10,200	10,200	49,000	47,900
Michigan.....	8,200	8,100	37,400	51,000
Iowa.....	4,700	5,800	20,200	31,300
Missouri.....	12,700	20,600	29,200	87,800
Delaware.....	10,300	11,800	48,400	51,900
Maryland.....	54,800	66,400	279,500	285,300
Virginia.....	22,000	32,600	91,600	104,300
Kentucky.....	4,600	10,200	12,000	28,600
Tennessee.....	5,800	11,400	7,500	27,400
Arkansas.....	12,400	29,000	29,800	86,700
Colorado.....	2,550	4,300	13,000	29,700
Utah.....	7,850	8,900	68,700	86,300
California.....	89,940	121,000	674,600	847,600
Other States.....	21,670	37,660	67,600	117,400
Total.....	460,810	611,960	2,802,500	3,193,900

Green Lima Beans

During the first half of September, production prospects for green lima beans for processing declined slightly and on September 15, 45,720 tons were indicated for processing in 1942. This indicated production is 20 per cent above the 38,100 tons estimated by USDA for 1941 and considerably more than twice the 10-year (1931-40) average production of 19,510 tons.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Acrea	Acrea	Tons	Tons
New Jersey.....	14,300	15,000	7,510	8,620
Delaware.....	12,400	14,500	8,680	9,280
Maryland.....	3,900	4,900	3,140	2,940
Virginia.....	7,300	8,000	3,250	4,800
Michigan.....	1,980	3,000	1,000	1,880
Wisconsin.....	2,600	3,350	1,640	1,980
Other States.....	20,230	27,000	12,880	16,270
Total.....	62,660	75,750	38,100	45,720

Beets

Based on reports received by the Department from canners of beets, a 1942 production of 104,790 tons is in prospect for canning. This production is 21 per cent below the 1941 production of 133,030 tons but more than twice the average production of 46,000 tons obtained during the 10-year (1931-40) period.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	Indicated
	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Acrea	Acrea	Tons	Tons
New York.....	6,100	6,200	50,600	40,900
New Jersey.....	770	300	7,200	1,000
Indiana.....	250	300	1,200	1,300
Michigan.....	910	1,170	6,100	6,790
Wisconsin.....	4,700	4,300	35,700	32,300
Oregon.....	1,280	1,240	12,700	8,100
Other States.....	3,780	3,340	19,530	13,700
Total.....	17,790	16,850	133,030	104,790

Cabbage for Kraut

September 15 indications point to a production of 164,400 tons of cabbage for kraut. This prospective tonnage for 1942 is 22 per cent less than the 211,000 tons estimated by the Department for 1941 but exceeds the average production for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period of 152,500 tons by 8 per cent. The tonnage indicated refers to the quantity expected from acreage under contract plus an estimated allowance for open market purchases.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested	Planted	1941	1942
	Acre	Acre	Tons	Tons
New York	8,100	6,500	80,100	72,800
Ohio	2,300	1,500	15,900	15,000
Indiana	2,800	2,100	16,000	14,300
Illinois	500	300	2,900	2,600
Michigan	900	500	4,900	3,900
Wisconsin	5,100	4,200	49,500	36,500
Minnesota	250	100	2,200	900
Colorado	350	300	3,400	3,300
Washington	400	300	5,800	2,600
Other States	2,780	1,560	21,300	11,900
Total	23,480	17,360	211,000	164,400

Pimientos

The 1942 production of pimientos for processing in California and Georgia will total 24,270 tons. This production, indicated on September 15, is more than twice the 1941 production of 11,140 tons and exceeds the 10-year (1931-40) average production of 17,560 tons by 38 per cent.

ODT Urges Efficient Use of Cold Storage

Warning that a "pinch" impends in refrigerated storage space required to preserve stocks of perishable foods for the war effort, the Office of Defense Transportation on September 20 appealed to operators and users of refrigerated warehouses to utilize cold storage facilities as efficiently as possible.

Specifically, ODT predicted, New England, the Hudson River Valley, and the Virginia-Maryland areas may expect a shortage of cooler space—space maintained at a temperature of about 30 degrees—for storage of large fruit crops, especially apples; the Pacific Coast and Mississippi Valley probably will see a shortage of freezer space—zero and below—to store meats and poultry; and the Boston area may be squeezed for freezer facilities needed to store fish.

The vital role which refrigerated warehousing must play in the war requires that the entire cycle of production, transportation, processing and storage be highly coordinated and synchronized, the ODT declared.

Storage points for various products must bear a direct relation to the end-use or ultimate destination, the Office said. Products to be processed should be stored in warehouses best situated in respect to processing plants, and products already processed and packed for market distribution or export should be stored at storage-in-transit and terminal points. Concentration of holdings should be avoided and a broad distribution planned.

Special Regulation Makes Price Adjustments Retroactive For Cannerymen of Apples and Pears

In a separate Supplementary Service Regulation No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended (Services), effective September 22, 1942, the Office of Price Administration will permit apple and pear packers who file applications for relief to agree with purchasers of their services that any adjustment granted by OPA will be retroactive. This action was taken because of many requests from Yakima, Washington, packers. Relief is granted in this manner because, prior to final OPA investigation, preliminary surveys indicate that these packers—operating now on the basis of prices set for the 1941 season—have a meritorious claim for adjustment because of material increases in packing costs since 1941. The type of action taken is necessary in view of the immediacy of the packing season.

Therefore, under the Supplementary Service Regulation, establishing an adjustable pricing method, each packer applicant—during the pending period of his adjustment application—may agree with any person contracting for packing apples or pears that the contract price can be adjusted to conform to the OPA's final determination on the applicant's request for relief.

Text of the governing section of Supplementary Service Regulation No. 2 is as follows:

§ 1499.652. *Adjustable pricing*—(a) *Maximum prices for packing of apples and pears.*

(1) Pending final action by the Price Administrator on applications filed or which may be filed for adjustment of the maximum prices established under Maximum Price Regulation No. 165, as amended, for packing of apples and pears, any person filing such an application and any person contracting with such an applicant for packing apples and pears is hereby authorized to agree in any contract for such services that the contract price may be adjusted to conform to the final determination of the Price Administrator upon the applicant's request for adjustment.

(b) This Supplementary Service Regulation No. 2 (§ 1499.652) shall become effective September 22, 1942.

Agreement on Movement of Canadian Apples

United States and Canadian representatives on the Combined Food Board's committee on the United Nations' supply and allocation of fruits and vegetables, have reached an understanding regarding the movement of Canadian apples into this country during the 1942-43 marketing season, it is reported by the Office of War Information.

The understanding provided that export of British Columbian apples to the United States would not exceed 800,000 standard boxes (approximately 44 pounds each), distributed over an eight-month period, September, 1942, through April, 1943. A total of 400,000 boxes are to be imported during the four-month period September-December. The exact allotment for the second four-month period, January-April, will be determined about December 1, but the quantity for this second period will not exceed 400,000 boxes. Under the arrangement the exports from British Columbia will be so regulated as to assure a reasonable seasonal distribution and the avoidance of undue concentration of arrivals at any particular market, it was stated.

CANNED SHRIMP CEILINGS RAISED

Price Order Also Establishes Maximum Levels for Wholesalers and Retailers

Ceiling levels on canned shrimp in both wet and dry pack have been lifted by 17 to 27 per cent per can at the packer level, the Office of Price Administration announced September 24, in conformance with the increased drained weight in each container ordered by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under the Pure Food Act.

At the same time, OPA ruled in Amendment No. 28 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14, effective September 30, 1942, that the new ceilings for wholesalers and retailers shall be the individual seller's maximum prices per dozen for each type or style of pack and container size of canned shrimp which prevailed prior to the new amendment, plus an amount which will cover the added cost to them of canned shrimp.

Under War Production Board's Order M-81, future shrimp packing may be done only in No. 1 picnic and No. 5 large sized cans, instead of seven different ones as previously. The No. 1 picnics will contain 7 ounces of wet packed shrimp under the new Food and Drug Administration regulation instead of 5¾ as hitherto. The No. 5 size can will contain 38 ounces as compared with 32 ounces formerly. Previously, six of the seven can sizes of shrimp packed contained from five to less than ten ounces.

There is one exception to this WPB packaging order, however. Canning of No. 1 flat and No. 1½ sizes is authorized until the stock of those sizes on hand is exhausted. Thereafter, however, there will be no canning of shrimps in container sizes other than those designated, with the exception of packing in glass, for which no changes in maximum prices are authorized by OPA.

The formula on which the new prices are based treats dry pack canned shrimp somewhat differently from wet pack, which contains some salt water in packing. On dry pack, the percentage increase in drained weight content is the same as the percentage put-in weight of shrimp. On wet pack items, however, the percentage increase in put-in weight of shrimp is in excess of the percentage increase in net weight content. This is because the change in canning operations, by necessitating a more solid pack, alters absorption potentials.

Text of the governing section of Amendment 28 to Supplementary Regulation 14 of the General Maximum Price Regulation follows.

§ 1499.73 *Modification of maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of General Maximum Price Regulation for certain commodities, services and transactions.*

(a) The maximum prices established by § 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation for the commodities, services and transactions listed below are modified as herein-after provided:

* * *

(26) *Canned shrimp—(i) Sales by cannerys of shrimp.* The maximum prices per dozen chargeable for canned shrimp of the 1942 pack or subsequent packs by any cannery, or agent or other person acting on behalf, or under the control, of such cannery shall be the sum of (a) the cannery's maximum prices per dozen for each type or style of pack and container

size of canned shrimp which prevailed prior to the effective date of this amendment, and (b) the "cannery's allowable addition" computed pursuant to this subdivision (i).

The "cannery's allowable addition" for canned shrimp of the 1942 pack and subsequent packs shall be obtained by multiplying the cannery's maximum price per dozen, which prevailed prior to the effective date of this Amendment by the percentage specified in connection with each can size and type of pack listed, as follows:

	Per cent
No. 1 flats, dry pack (307 x 208).....	22.3
No. 1 flats, wet pack (307 x 208).....	17.0
No. 1 picnics, dry pack (211 x 400).....	26.7
No. 1 picnics, wet pack (211 x 400).....	22.5
No. 1½s, dry pack (307 x 400).....	24.2
No. 1½s, wet pack (307 x 400).....	19.0
No. 5s, wet pack, all types (502 x 510).....	18.75

The product thus obtained, stated in cents, shall be the "cannery's allowable addition".

(ii) *Sales by persons selling canned shrimp at wholesale and retail.* (a) The maximum prices per dozen chargeable by any person selling canned shrimp of the 1942 pack and subsequent packs at wholesale shall be the sum of (1) the seller's maximum prices per dozen for each type or style of pack and container size of canned shrimp which prevailed prior to the effective date of this amendment, and (2) the "cannery's allowable addition."

(b) The maximum prices per can chargeable by any person selling canned shrimp of the 1942 pack and subsequent packs at retail shall be the sum of (1) the seller's maximum prices per can for each type or style of pack and container size of canned shrimp which prevailed prior to the effective date of this Amendment, and (2) one-twelfth the "cannery's allowable addition."

(iii) *Information to purchasers from cannerys.* Every cannery of shrimp, or agent or other person acting on behalf, or under the control of such cannery shall advise in writing each person to whom he sells canned shrimp of the 1942 pack or subsequent packs of the amount of the "cannery's allowable addition" per dozen, stated in cents, which wholesalers may charge under this Amendment and of the duty of persons selling at wholesale to furnish purchasers with the information required under subdivision (iv) of this subparagraph. Such notification shall accompany the first delivery of canned shrimp to each purchaser after the effective date of this amendment.

(iv) *Information to purchasers from wholesalers.* Every wholesaler, before or at the time of his first delivery to any purchaser for resale of canned shrimp, of the 1942 pack or subsequent packs after the effective date of this amendment, shall supply to such purchaser a written statement identifying each such item included in the sale, and shall clearly indicate for each such item the increase per can which the purchaser is entitled to add to his legal maximum price which prevailed prior to the effective date of this amendment in computing the purchaser's maximum price under this amendment. In every such statement the information prescribed by this subdivision (iv) shall be preceded by an announcement, as follows:

Your new OPA ceiling price for each item noted below is your March ceiling price plus the permitted increase shown per retail container. OPA requires you to keep this information for examination.

Although this regulation requires no special form for listing items and permitted increases, an example of an approved

form which may be helpful to many wholesalers is set forth below:

ITEM—1942 PACK SHRIMP			
Kind	Brand	Container size	Permitted increase per can
Wet pack	Lyk-fresh	No. 1 picanies	0.04
Dry pack	Sea Delight	No. 1 1/2's	.05
Dry pack	Blue Sea	No. 1 flats	.03

Such statement may also contain similar information for any other items covered by this amendment even though they are not included in the sale.

(v) *Fractions of a cent.* In determining the allowable additions for any seller of canned shrimp of the 1942 pack and subsequent packs, fractions of less than five mills shall be reduced to the next lower cent and fractions of five mills or over may be rounded to the next higher cent.

(vi) *Discounts and allowances.* Discounts and allowances, and terms, whether based on quantity, class of purchaser, or any other cause, shall be no less favorable to any purchaser than those in effect in March, 1942.

(vii) *To what container sizes and types applicable.* The modification of prices provided by this amendment shall apply only to canned shrimp packed in metal containers of the sizes specified in subdivision (i).

(b) *Effective dates.* * * *

(29) Amendment No. 28 to Supplementary Regulations No. 14 (§ 1499.73 (a) (26)) shall become effective September 30, 1942.

(Pub. Law 421, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 24th day of September, 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

Red Pitted Cherry Pack in 1942

The red pitted cherry pack in 1942 amounted to 3,061,809 actual cases, compared with 2,064,475 cases in 1941 and 3,422,873 in 1940, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. The figures are based on a summary of reports received from all canners known to have been packing red pitted cherries in 1942.

The following table shows detailed figures of the packs for the three years:

Region	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
1942				
New York and Pennsylvania	229,861	311,009	23,088	563,958
Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio	931,188	1,304,406	47,348	2,282,942
Western*	10,447	182,189	13,273	214,909
Total	1,180,496	1,797,604	83,709	3,061,809
1941				
New York and Pennsylvania	98,238	150,631	43,892	292,761
Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio	756,812	710,292	85,467	1,552,571
Western*	34,440	157,979	26,715	219,134
Total	889,490	1,018,902	156,074	2,064,475
1940				
New York and Pennsylvania	307,570	196,766	67,264	571,600
Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio	1,570,990	796,868	67,832	2,435,690
Western*	100,566	226,101	88,907	415,574
Total	1,979,126	1,219,735	224,003	3,422,873

* Includes Colorado, Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Utah.

Miss Atwater Assigned to WPB Duties

Miss Ruth Atwater, co-director of the Association's Home Economics Division, is one of 10 well-known business and professional women selected by the War Production Board to assist in the national salvage campaign. Miss Atwater's services have been loaned by the Association to the Women's Unit of the Conservation Division of WPB for two months, during which time she will work in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska, from headquarters at Kansas City, returning to her duties in Washington on November 21.

Following conferences during the week in Washington, Miss Atwater and the other women selected by WPB were given assignments in specified sections of the country to work closely with local officials in developing salvage programs, the aim being to achieve fuller participation in the campaigns by women in all parts of the country.

Where active programs are already under way in which women are involved, the members of the group will work with the officials in charge. In other places, efforts will be made to increase the scope of women's activities.

NEW ORDER CONTROLS DELIVERIES

(Continued from page 7229)

the three groups listed in Exhibit A canned by any canner during the season specified, excluding any food which the canner is required to set aside by Conservation Order M-86 and orders amendatory and supplementary thereto, and which is not released from the operation of such orders by the Director General for Operations, and also excluding any canned foods actually purchased by or contracted for, or packed pursuant to letter of intent issued by, any non-quota purchaser. This definition shall not be deemed to affect or change the meaning of the term "pack" as used in Conservation Order M-81, wherein such term refers to area of tinplate or terneplate, nor to affect or change the meaning of the term in Conservation Order M-86.

(3) "Restricted canned foods" shall mean any of the fruits and vegetables listed in Exhibit A attached hereto, packed in hermetically sealed metal or glass containers and sterilized by the use of heat, during the packing seasons indicated in said exhibit, excluding, however, liquid, strained, mashed or chopped canned foods when packed as infant food or for invalid feeding, and excluding jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, pickles, relishes, and soups.

(4) "Non-quota purchaser" shall mean the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Defense Supplies Corporation, War Shipping Administration or any Agency of the United States Government for supplies to be delivered to, or for the account of the Government of any country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act).

(b) *Restrictions on delivery.*

(1) Without regard to existing contracts, and except as authorized in paragraph (2) below, no canner shall deliver more than 35 per cent of his civilian pack of any group of canned foods listed in Exhibit A before December 1, 1942, nor more than 70 per cent thereof before April 1, 1943. Deliveries already made on or before September 26, 1942 shall not be deemed in violation of this paragraph, but shall be charged first against the 35 per cent permitted before

December 1, 1942, and if in excess of 35 per cent against subsequent delivery quotas in their chronological order. The restrictions on delivery in this paragraph do not prohibit shipment for storage at the point of destination or in transit in advance of the permitted delivery date if possession and control do not pass to the purchaser, but the 30 per cent which may not be delivered before April 1, 1943, must be held at or near the canner's plant until the time when such delivery is permitted. For the purpose of calculating the delivery quotas permitted by this paragraph all canning plants owned directly or indirectly by a single person may be regarded as a whole.

(2) Any person whose permitted delivery quotas of all groups under paragraph (1) for any period are less than a minimum carload as defined in applicable Office of Defense Transportation orders may nevertheless deliver a minimum carload and charge the excess against his quota for the next quota period, provided that such delivery is actually made by rail in a single car.

(c) *Reports.*

Canners and distributors of restricted canned foods shall file OPA Forms CF-1 and CF-2 monthly on or before the dates required by said forms with the Bureau of Census acting as collecting and compiling agent for the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board. Representations made on such forms shall be deemed made to the War Production Board. Canners to whom this order applies shall execute and file with the War Production Board such other reports and questionnaires as said Board may from time to time request.

(d) *Records.*

Every person to whom this order applies shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(e) *Audit and inspection.*

All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(f) *Violations.*

Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or accepting further deliveries of or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(g) *Appeals.*

Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him may appeal in writing to the Director General for Operations setting forth the pertinent facts and the reasons he considers that he is entitled to relief. The Director General for Operations may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate.

(h) *Communications to War Production Board.*

All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Food Branch, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-237.

(i) *Applicability of priorities regulations.*

This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the Priorities Regula-

tions of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

Issued this 26th day of September 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

EXHIBIT A

GROUP I

Fruits	Packing season
Apples, including crabapples.....	1942-43
Applesauce, including sauce from crabapples.....	1942-43
Apricots.....	1942
Berries of all kinds.....	1942
Cherries, red sour pitted.....	1942
Cherries, sweet.....	1942
Combinations of oranges and grapefruit.....	1942-43
Cranberries, including sauce and jelly.....	1942-43
Figs.....	1942
Fruits for salad.....	1942-43
Fruit cocktail.....	1942-43
Grapefruit.....	1942-43
Oranges.....	1942-43
Peaches, including nectarines.....	1942
Pears.....	1942
Pineapples.....	1942-43
Plums.....	1942
Prunes.....	1942

GROUP II

Fruit and vegetable juices	Packing season
Apple.....	1942-43
Beet.....	1942-43
Carrot.....	1942-43
Celery.....	1942
Cherry.....	1942
Cranberry.....	1942-43
Berry, all.....	1942
Grape.....	1942
Grapefruit.....	1942-43
Grapefruit and orange combination.....	1942-43
Lemon.....	1942-43
Lime.....	1942-43
Orange.....	1942-43
Pineapple.....	1942-43
Prune.....	1942-43
Sauerkraut.....	1942-43
Spinach.....	1942
Tomato and tomato cocktail.....	1942
Mixed vegetable.....	1942
All fruit nectars.....	1942

GROUP III

Vegetables	Packing season
Artichokes.....	1942-43
Asparagus.....	1942
Green and wax beans.....	1942
Green soya beans.....	1942
Lima beans.....	1942
Shell beans.....	1942
Beets.....	1942-43
Broccoli.....	1942
Brussels sprouts.....	1942
Cabbage.....	1942
Carrots.....	1942-43
Carrots and peas.....	1942-43
Cauliflower.....	1942
Celery.....	1942
Corn, including corn-on-cob.....	1942
Spinach and other green leafy vegetables.....	1942
Mushrooms.....	1942-43
Okra.....	1942
Onions.....	1942-43
Peas.....	1942
Peppers and pimientos.....	1942
Potatoes, white.....	1942-43
Pumpkin and squash.....	1942
Succotash.....	1942
Sweet potatoes and yams.....	1942-43
Sauerkraut.....	1942-43
Tomatoes, whole or parts.....	1942
Tomato puree and pulp.....	1942
Tomato paste.....	1942
Tomato sauce.....	1942
Mixed vegetables, including vegetables for salad.....	1942

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to September 10, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending		Season to—	
	Sept. 17, 1942	Sept. 17, 1941	Sept. 19, 1942	Sept. 19, 1941
TONNAGE:	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Northern District (San Francisco Bay)...	9,768	57,996	53,950	
Central District (Monterey).....	11,747	71,505	71,454	
Southern District (Southern California)...				
Total.....	21,515	129,501	125,404	
NORTHERN AND CENTRAL DISTRICT PACKS:				
Can Sizes:	Cases	Cases	Cases	
1-lb. Oval.....	70,101	326,200	405,228	
1-lb. Tall.....	45,547	256,447	253,288	
½-lb. Fillet.....	6,930	31,472	23,429	
½-lb. Round 96's.....	5,036	19,884	36,628	
5-oz. 100's.....	6,036	41,581	72,283	
Miscellaneous.....	2,717	10,457	64,281	
Total.....	136,367	686,101	855,137	

Spice Quotas Changed by New WPB Orders

Quotas on the use of imported spices have been changed by the War Production Board through the issuance on September 25 of a revised Conservation Order M-127 and Supplementary Order M-127-b. Under the new quota percentages, industrial users are allowed, during succeeding three month periods beginning October 1, 90 per cent of the black pepper, 60 per cent of the cassia (cinnamon), 90 per cent of the cloves, 100 per cent of the ginger, and 75 per cent each of the mace, pimento (allspice), and white pepper used during the corresponding period in 1941. These same quotas are now applicable to packers and receivers.

In place of the above quotas, users may avail themselves of a quota of 100 pounds of any of the restricted spices or combinations of restricted spices, and in place of the quota of 75 per cent of white pepper any user may substitute a quota of black pepper computed by applying the 90 per cent quota of black pepper to the 75 per cent quota of white pepper.

Frozen Foods Industry Committee Is Named

The War Production Board has named the following on a newly formed Advisory Committee for the Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry:

Ralph O. Dulany, John H. Dulany & Son, Fruitland, Md.; M. T. Fannaly, M. T. Fannaly, Inc., Ponchatoula, La.; F. J. Becker, Gresham Berry Growers, Gresham, Ore.; Edwin T. Gibson, Frosted Foods Sales Corp., New York, N. Y.; R. M. Hagen, California Consumers Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.; B. C. Olney, Snider Packing Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; A. J. Rogers, Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.; Courtney Seabrook, Deerfield Packing Corp., Bridgeton, N. J.; J. M. Seaman, Bozeman Canning Co., Mt. Vernon, Wash.; R. T. Shannon, R. D. Bodle Co., Seattle, Wash.; T. R. Skinner, Westfield Planters Coop. Fruit Products, Inc., Westfield, N. Y.; and E. E. Huddleson, Santa Cruz Packing Company, Oakland, Calif.

PEAR, APPLE WAREHOUSE RATES RAISED

OPA Permits Increases in Oregon, Washington and Five Eastern States

Packers and warehousemen of apples and pears will be permitted conditionally to increase current charges for their respective services, the Office of Price Administration has ruled, pending further investigations of claims, that these charges are low.

Oregon and Washington warehouses may collect an additional three cents per box in their season storage rate charge for apples and pears, other than cannery pears. On cannery pears, on which the rates usually are quoted on a per ton basis, warehousemen may collect an additional \$1.50 per ton. The increase of three cents per box likewise amounts to \$1.50 per ton, since each box contains approximately 40 pounds of fruit.

The conditional adjustment authorized by Amendment No. 29 to Supplementary Regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective September 22, 1942, provides that the additional charge paid shall be refunded to the person against whom it is assessed not later than December 31, 1942, unless the Administrator provides otherwise prior to that time.

Warehouses handling and storing apples in New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be permitted increases in their present maximum rates, under terms of Amendment No. 30 to the supplementary regulation.

Warehousemen in these States whose seasonal rates have been less than 20 cents per bushel basket, box or crate, will be permitted to increase their rates to 20 cents. Those warehouses whose rates have been below 50 cents per barrel will be permitted to raise their charges to 50 cents. The amount of increase in the seasonal rate may be added to the first month's charge only by warehouses whose 1941-1942 rates were quoted on a monthly basis but were subject to a maximum for the season of less than 20 cents per bushel or 50 cents per barrel.

Limitations Placed On Use of Fats and Oils

Limitations on the uses of fats and oils, in order to permit building of a reserve supply of these materials, were ordered by the War Production Board, September 22, in an amendment to General Preference Order M-71. The amendment establishes new controls over fats and oils, but does not include cocoa butter, wool greases, essential oils, mineral oil, vitamin-bearing oils, and some others.

Fats and oils used in the manufacture of edible finished products, such as shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and the like, are limited to 90 per cent of the amount used, by quarters, of the average of the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. Special exception is made for margarine, which is given a quota of 110 per cent.

The order places no restriction on the use of fats and oils in a finished food product where the oil is not the principal ingredient of the product.

A blanket exemption is granted to all manufacturers using less than 6,000 pounds of fats and oils in a quarter.

None of the restrictions apply to Lend-lease orders, nor to military purchases of edible products.

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Studies of Injury to Citrus and Vegetable Crops Reported by Florida Station

Much research on crop injury, both in citrus and vegetable crops, arising from deficiencies in mineral nutrition of plants, is being carried on by the Florida Experiment Station. Bean and tomato breeding and improved methods of tomato and bean disease control likewise are of interest to canners and growers of these crops. The recent annual report of the station comments on a number of these and related projects.

ZINC DEFICIENCY SYMPTOMS IN TOMATOES

This year, for the first time ever reported under field conditions, symptoms diagnosed as due to zinc deficiency appeared in this area on tomatoes, grown on Parkwood series soils, and were corrected with zinc sulfate sprays, one pound to 50 gallons of spray solution.

In some cases these deficiency symptoms appeared on the very earliest leaves which developed after the plants were set in the field, while in others the plants would produce several normal, vigorous leaves and a hand of fruit, and then the symptoms would begin to appear on otherwise apparently normal leaves. The first indications of trouble would be the appearance of slightly irregular light brown spots on the lower surface of the blade, distributed between veins rather evenly over the entire leaf surface. These spots would deepen in color and enlarge, and light yellow spots would appear on the upper leaf surface. Finally, the tissue on the upper blade surface would die over the rapidly enlarging spots, and the entire blade would turn brown and dry up, leaving the yellowed skeleton of the venal structures the only living tissue. On upper leaves of a severely affected plant, the spotting would be accompanied by curvature of the midrib, giving the leaf and leaflets a wilted appearance.

CONTROL OF TOMATO WILT

Three new resistant varieties—Newell, Cardinal King and Ruby Queen—were grown to determine stability of characters and yield and for seed increase. These trials were conducted at the Vegetable Crops Laboratory in Manatee County.

The Newell variety has been selected especially for fall planting in Florida and has proved to be well adapted. About 15 pounds of seed were distributed in 1-ounce packets to growers for planting last fall. In most localities where grown this variety was popular with growers. The fruit is so-called pink and ripens evenly at maturity. It is smooth at both ends, firm, and of the popular size for packing and fresh consumption.

Cardinal King and Ruby Queen are best adapted to spring production in Florida. The Cardinal King possesses excellent quality, is bright scarlet in color and spherical in shape. The Ruby Queen is so-called pink in color, actually deep ruby, spherical in shape with smooth ends, firm, of excellent quality, and highly wilt-resistant.

CORRECTING BORON DEFICIENCY IN CITRUS WITH SPRAYS

Hard spots or gum pockets in the rind of grapefruit which have formerly been described as probable evidences of boron deficiency have been reduced to almost the vanishing point

during the current year (1941) by borax sprays applied during April. While almost no affected fruits were found on the sprayed trees in an experiment at Lake Alfred, the check trees showed as much as half the fruit affected. Since soil treatments in past experiments have not given definite results it is possible that the trouble is due to the insolubility of boron in extremely dry soils.

EFFECT OF NUTRITIONAL TREATMENTS ON GRAPEFRUIT

The stress placed on quality in citrus fruits during recent years has led to much more critical observations of the factors affecting fruit composition. Previous work at the Citrus Station has emphasized the importance of complete fertilization, involving the use of magnesium, copper, zinc, and manganese in addition to nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, in the production of quality fruit. During the past season the study of the effect of these nutritional elements, when applied to trees exhibiting deficiency symptoms, upon the composition of the fruit produced has been more comprehensive and has included studies on the effects of nutritional treatments on the time at which fruit passes the legal maturity tests.

CITRUS NUTRITION MAINTENANCE STUDIES

Attempts to set up unified programs for citrus nutrition on a maintenance basis are commencing to yield results. A program has been adopted in which each fertilizer application contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, magnesium, manganese and copper in recommended proportions. This program has given excellent results for several years when used in combination with sufficient dolomite to maintain the soil at pH 5.5 to 6.0 and a copper-zinc spray was used for both pathological and physiological purposes. It is effective for oranges, grapefruit and tangerines, as evidenced by tree condition, size and quality of crop.

BEAN BREEDING

Two more generations of hybrid beans (Bountiful x Kentucky Wonder) were grown during the year. Selections were made from these on the basis of pod and plant characters and for resistance to powdery mildew or both powdery mildew and bean rust.

Two selections of bush beans were made from the third Florida generation of hybrids derived from USDA breeding stocks. One of these is a desirable wax bean while the other is a green-podded bean with a fine oval pod which is longer than the pods of present varieties.

VAPO-DUSTING OF BEANS

Tests of dusting equipment involving some new principles were made in cooperation with the originators. This equipment is designed to apply dust fungicides and oil simultaneously. The dust is blown from a duster of a conventional type while oil is atomized into the dust blast from separate nozzles attached to the lip of the dust outlets. The equipment is heavy and requires so much power that a large high-wheeled tractor is employed for locomotion and power to drive the equipment. The practicability of the machine is evident in the fact that one man can operate it and dust 80 to 100 acres per day, whereas two or three men are needed to spray 40 acres a day with the better type of power sprayers. Other advantages of vapo-dusting are that the oil which is applied helps to hold the fungicide on the foliage and can also be used as a carrier for oil-soluble insecticides.

Beans which were vapo-dusted with an especially fine grade of sulfur at 15 pounds to the acre remained nearly free of rust and mildew when surrounding fields dusted in the conventional way were affected severely by these diseases. A special sticking agent is substituted for the oil when sulfur is applied.

Reference: Annual Report of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. Gainesville.

An Early High-yielding Tomato for North Dakota

Yield trials of the new Bounty tomato, developed at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross between Allred and Break-o'-Day, have been recently reported upon by the station. The results demonstrated that it was an early, determinate vine variety with the ability to produce good yields of well-shaped fruits free from dark green overcolor of the stem end. It yielded at the rate of 760 bushels total ripe fruit and 471 bushels graded ripe fruit per acre to average 212 bushels or 39 per cent above six other test varieties in standard yields trials at Fargo and Morden in 1940 and 1941.

Reference: "Bounty Tomato in Standard Yield Trials in 1940 and 1941." Bul. 310, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo.

Prevalence of European Corn Borer

According to a bulletin recently issued, the European corn borer, discovered in the United States in 1917 near Boston, Mass., was found for the first time in any of the group of States comprising Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky in 1921. Scouting revealed sparse infestations in most of the Ohio and Michigan townships bordering Lake Erie and on the islands in the western end of the lake. Subsequent spread of the insect to the west and south occurred until, by 1931, practically all of Ohio, much of Michigan, and the northeastern half of Indiana had become infested, and restricted infestations had appeared along Lake Michigan in Wisconsin, and south of the Ohio River in northern Kentucky. Since 1931, however, further dispersion of the borer in these States has been relatively slow, and it was not until 1939 that the insect was discovered in Illinois, when five counties in the northeastern corner of the State were found infested.

It is possible that the increasing prevalence of a second generation of the corn borer in the Lake States, and particularly in central Indiana, may increase appreciably the magnitude of the problem of controlling the pest in sweet corn in this section of the country. The presence of small second-generation larvae in canning corn in Ohio already has necessitated stricter inspection of the raw product during processing at the factory.

The bulletin discusses effect of weather on winter mortality of larvae, effect of weather on the fate of eggs, summer survival of larvae, and presents data on the development of a second generation in the midwest.

Reference: "Studies on the Prevalence of the European Corn Borer in the East North Central States". Circ. 649, U. S. D. A. Copies available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at five cents a copy.

USDA SPONSORS BARRELING OF KRAUT

Announces AMA Purchase Program for Bulk Product to Take Care of Heavy Yield

With marketing of a 165,000-ton kraut cabbage crop practically at a standstill because of the lack of tin for canning the kraut, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 22 announced a diversion and purchase program in 13 States to encourage the packing of kraut in wooden barrels.

Under the program, the Agricultural Marketing Administration will pay kraut packers \$1 for each 45-gallon lot they sell in regular commercial channels, provided the packer pays the producer at least \$7.50 per ton for the Domestic type cabbage, delivered at the plant. This payment is considered necessary to enable packers to make the transition from selling kraut in cans to selling it in bulk.

To further encourage the harvesting and processing of the large cabbage crop, and thus prevent waste of the food, AMA announced that it would purchase the supplies of bulk kraut still in packers' hands after March 1, 1943. Eligible packers would be paid 14 cents per gallon, net, for the bulk kraut, U. S. grade C or better. This offer to purchase the holdover eliminates the unusual risks involved in reversion to the old practice of selling kraut in the bulk. Quantities thus obtained by AMA would be used for government needs.

Sauerkraut packers in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Iowa will be eligible to participate in the program.

Large quantities of Domestic type cabbage ordinarily go into canned kraut, but no tin has been allocated for civilian supplies this year. If farmers do not find sufficient outlets for their crop which is ready for marketing, they will be forced to let it rot in the fields.

Farmers, aware of the tin shortage, curtailed planted acreage of Domestic type cabbage this season, but unusually favorable weather conditions greatly increased the yield per acre. This resulted in a much larger crop than was expected.

Fresh cabbage also has been designated by USDA as a "Victory Food Special" in 28 States during the period September 28 through October 10 to encourage increased consumption and broaden the outlet for the crop, as was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for September 12.

OPA Recognizes Higher Cost of Export Boxes In Granting Ceiling Relief on FSCC Potatoes

Because the H. J. McGrath Co. of Baltimore, Md., could not determine a maximum price under the General Maximum Price Regulation for No. 10 cans of whole Irish potatoes as that company made no sales or offers to sell the same or similar commodity during March, 1942, nor were there any offers of sales by close competitors, the Office of Price Administration has established a price of \$4.83 per dozen tins, f. o. b. factory, for sales of such potatoes to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.

Factors which differentiate this commodity from others delivered during March are (1) container size and (2)

type of shipping case to be used in packing the commodity for ultimate Lend-lease shipment.

The McGrath Co. sold and delivered No. 2 containers of whole Irish potatoes on March 23, 1942, at 95 cents per dozen, f. o. b. factory. However, this sale was made for shipment in domestic corrugated cases—not weather proof or wire strapped. These weather proof fibre boxes cost \$171.50 per thousand and domestic corrugated boxes cost only \$75.50 per thousand. In addition to the \$96 difference, wire strapping and additional labor costs 10 cents for two boxes sufficient for one dozen No. 10 tins. This is a uniform price for strapping boxes ultimately for export.

OPA indicated that the ceiling price it established takes into account the reasonable relationship existing between the price of No. 2 and No. 10 size cans of this commodity. This relationship is obtained by multiplying the No. 2 price by a factor of 5.00. After subtracting brokerage and cash discount from the 95 cent maximum price obtained for No. 2 cans, \$4.54 becomes the product of 95 cents per dozen less brokerage and cash discount, multiplied by 5.00. To \$4.54 has been added 19 cents, which is the additional cost for the fibre box. Strapping costs of 10 cents are added, bringing the new ceiling up to \$4.83.

1943 LABOR SCARCITY THREATENED

Secretary Wickard Cites Methods of Meeting Next Year's Farm Worker Shortage

"The grave problems which we will face in maintaining a food supply large enough to keep our war machine rolling" were discussed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in an address on September 24 before the annual meeting of the National Association of Food Chains. On the previous day, Mr. Wickard had testified at a hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture that the "farm labor situation is so serious that I am availing myself of every opportunity to call it to public attention."

In spite of the loss of thousands upon thousands of experienced farmers and farm workers to the army and to industry, record crops have been produced this year. This resulted, the Secretary testified, because much labor for the 1942 crop was performed over a year ago, weather conditions have been exceptionally good, and farmers have worked longer hours. However, the Secretary said, "We begin on the 1943 crop with a labor situation far more threatening than a year ago and every sign points to our losing more and more men." Estimates of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, based on an armed force of 8 million men, he testified, will result in a loss during the period July 1, 1942 to July 1, 1943 of 1 million of the 12 million farm workers.

"We face 1943 with the prospect of less machinery, less farm labor, and probably less favorable weather," Mr. Wickard told members of the House Committee. "At the same time," he said, "the need for production is going to be as great in 1943 as it has been in 1942, and may be greater, depending upon the fortunes of war."

The retention upon the farms of as many as possible of the experienced managers who know year-round operations, the transportation of workers to farms, the training of inexperienced workers, the use of large numbers of women and young persons, the recruiting of industrial workers from the cities rather than from the farms, and the full utilization of under-employed farm labor were six methods listed by Mr. Wickard to help the farmer meet the 1943 labor shortage problems.

Mr. Wickard told the House Committee that in the future the Department of Agriculture will give the Selective Service "still more information on the vital need for the retention of essential workers in agriculture."

In addressing the meeting of the food chains, the Secretary of Agriculture stated his appreciation of the remarkable work that food processors and distributors are doing in producing and making available large supplies of food products. "But also I know," he said, "the difficulties which farmers and processors and distributors have had to face this year—shortages of labor, transportation, materials, and machinery." Those difficulties are going to increase with each month and the demands for food are going to increase, too, Mr. Wickard warned.

Mr. Wickard said he was convinced that the only way we can provide enough food to win the war is to conserve every bit of this year's great production, and to concentrate all of our future efforts on production, processing, and distribution of foods that are absolutely essential. We must decide, the Secretary said, what kinds of food we need to produce, and how much.

In general, Mr. Wickard told the food chain executives, emergency measures dealing with food production and distribution will be geared to the present marketing machinery.

"For instance," he said, "there already are government programs for enabling processors to pay specified prices to farmers and still operate successfully under price ceilings. There probably will be more of those programs in the future. They do not conflict with the fundamental principle of using accepted trade channels.

"They are, of course, simply a form of subsidy. Many of you, I know, have believed this type of subsidy to be unwise. It is, however, one effective way of paying farmers enough to assure high production and at the same time enabling processors and their customers to stay within price ceilings."

AMA Invites Orange Juice Offers

The Agricultural Marketing Administration again has asked for offers for the sale of canned orange juice in 6-ounce cans. Offers will be received until October 6 and acceptances will be made on October 8. Tin for this purchase will be made available by the War Production Board.

Purchases of canned foods announced by AMA during the past week included 82,668 cases of salmon, 77,900 cases of sardines, and 16,000 cases of herring.